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THERE is music in the air-a great deal of it, and of a very superior quality. Ir has taken a long time for the people

fact that Democracy is a tax, but they see it now. THE Louisville Commercial patriotically remarks that "These United onstitute the richest coun-

of Indiana to get their eyes open to the

try in the world." It forgets the Osage JERRY SIMPSON went to the Cincinnati meeting declaring that the organization of a new party at that time would be a great blunder, and went away de-

claring that nothing of the kind had IF the Democratic class-leader does not utter sulphurous expletives during the hot season, when called upon to explain the Democratic tax law, it will be

cratic vocabulary. THE Attorney-general of Indiana is good deal of a bluffer, but he cannot men whose State taxes will be more than doubled by the blundering act of the Democratic Legislature believe that it is the best and fairest tax

because he has forgotten the Demo-

act the State ever had. THE proposition of the Brooklyn Eagle that friends of Cleveland and Hill meet and make a compact for the campaign which will insure harmony is violently opposed by the German Cleveland paper in New York, the Staats Zeitung, on the ground that Mr. Cleveland's friends have no faith in Hill's horesty. And thus the good work goes on.

Now that the failure to declare a close season for the seal fisheries has been shown by official dispatches to be due to the delay of Lord Salisbury in coming to a conclusion, and not to the Harrison administration, the repetition of the falsehood that Mr. Elkins has induced the President and Secretary Blaine to withhold their approval in his interest should be regarded as out of season were it not that any lie about the administration is always in season.

THE Democratic House in Illinois will attempt to push its gerrymandering bill through the Legislature by threatening to refuse the passage of the appropriation bills if the Senate refuses to agree. Fortunately, the date of adjournment has been fixed, and, if the Legislature departs without making provision for the support of State institutions, the Governor can convene that body for that special purpose, and it can attend to no

THE New York Sun concludes an article concerning newspapers by saying "They are made to be read from day to day by all the people, and the better they are the more readers they will get in the long run. Vicious journals may have an ephemeral success, but as soon as they are found out for what they are the people let them alone." This is solid truth. A newspaper that keeps up to a high standard 365 days in the year does not need to devote much time or space to blowing its own horn. We know one newspaper of that kind.

For the first time in a great many years it has been decided not to close the War Department and the Department of Justice on the day of the funeral of Judge Taft, although he was once the head of each of the departments It has been found that the custom of closing the departments on the funeral day of ex-Cabinet officers resulted in giving too many holidays to the clerks and wasting too much of the government's time, which is money. Hereafter the departments will only be closed for the funerals of Cabinet officers who die in office.

A CHICAGO telegram announces that Representative Flower, of New York. old a reporter there that he "is out of olitics." Mr. Flower is chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, is the proprietor of a hogshead rather than a barrel, and has the reputation of inserting a large number of faucets in campaigns in which he is interested Last fall, it is said, he contributed more money for the campaign than all the other Democratic members of Congress. The boys in New York wil be grieved if this report is true, as Mr. Flower has been considered a leading aspirant for the candidacy for Gov-

THE internal revenue tax on oleomargarine will yield nearly \$1,000,000 during the current fiscal year. The tax was imposed ostensibly for the benefit of

genuine butter. This result has not happened. Oleomargarine has continued to be manufactured and used in increasing quantities in spite of the tax. Asits character and composition become better known the people continue to declare their preference for it over poor butter by buying and using it. Its manufacture is just as legitimate an industry as the dairy industry, and the tax upon it, besides failing of its purpose, is a standing monument of demagogy. It should be repealed.

A DISTINCTION TO BE OBSERVED.

A few days since it was remarked by one of several men who were talking about public affairs that the fall of sugar incident to the removal of the duty would prove too much for the protectionists, because such a decline, under free trade in the raw material, would lead people to ask why a similar decline would not result in many other articles by the removal of the duty. Another who was listening to the conversation said that it made all difference as to the articles upon which the duties are imposed, since upon many articles which are produced in this country in sufficient quantity to supply the market the removal of the duty would have no effect upon the price, as it is as low here as elsewhere in the world.

understanding frequent repetition is | show: necessary. The United States produces not enough sugar to affect the home price, but it is made in the markets of the world. Our importers and refiners buy sugars in Cuba, Brazil, Germany, and wherever it is raised or distributed. They bring it to our ports. If there is a duty it is added to the foreign price and is paid by the consumer. If there is no duty, as is now the case on raw sugars. the people of the United States pay the same price as all the other people in the commercial nations where no duty is imposed. Now take an article like shoes. None of any consequence are imported, and none need be. So many shoes are made in this country that home competition makes the price irrespective of the prices elsewhere. Therefore, free trade in shoes would not make them cheaper, but most likely it would lead manufacturers abroad to attempt to come here with their surplus goods and take as much of the American market as possible, to the detriment of the home manufacturer and employe. A reduction of prices might be made possible by turning into the shoe industry a large number of people who are paid but one-half or one-third of the wages paid now in this country, but it would take time, while the injury it would inflict upon the thousands employed in the shoe industry would far outweigh the advantage might be derived from cheaper shoes. Under the present competition shoes are being sold in this country as low as they can afford to be and retain the standard of wages which are paid the makers. The same is true in regard to cotton goods, ready-made clothing, iron goods, etc. The distinction to be kept in view is that the duty, when imposed upon an article mostly supplied by other countries, is so much added to the price abroad, and is a tax imposed upon the purchaser, while in the case of foreign products which come into competition with those of this country, produced in abundance under sharp

home competition, the duty is chiefly

paid by the fereign producer and the

price is not affected by the duty. The

result is that few goods of that descrip-

tion are imported unless the duty can

be escaped by the old trick of under-

valuation, against which provision has

THE MUSIC FESTIVAL. The managers of the music festival have reason to be gratified over the result of their labors this year, and are entitled to the thanks of the community for the enterprise and energy shown in bringing together the elements necesclass music of the programmes. The numbers selected for each and all of the concerts are of the highest merit, and Indianapolis has never before had the opportunity to listen to so many of the classic productions of the greatest composers so superbly presented. In an educational way such a festival is of immeasurable value. The training of the seven hundred voices of the chorus in the works of the best composers gives an impetus to musical culture that can hardly be overestimated, while the interest aroused in the community by the undertaking is also an encouragement to progress. It is, of course, desirable that the enterprise should be a financial success, as the question of repetition each year depends largely upon the support given; but this, compared with its artistic success and the far-reaching benefits to the public, is a comparatively small matter. Indianapolis already shows a musical growth as a result of the former festivals; with each year it becomes less difficult to rouse enthusiasm in this direction, and there is reason to believe that this music festival has become a source of enjoyment that the people will henceforth not be willing to do

The festival is of more value to the city than any number of ordinary assemblages. We are always glad to welcome conventions and conferences of all kinds, and each one adds to the cosmopolitan character and interest of the city. But in a large sense the music festival overshadows them all, because its motive and inspiration are purely artistic. It appeals to feelings entirely removed from the every-day interests of life, and, in an artistic sense, immeasurably higher. Its inspiration is spiritual, not material. Its chief value is not merely in the people or the dollars it brings here, though in this regard it is not to be despised, but in the impulse and elevation it gives to artistic culture. It would have been to the credit of the city even to have attempted to give such an entertainment; to have succeeded so admirably is a lasting honor. The inthe dairy interest, the theory being that | fluence of such an artistic success will be

without.

enterprises in the future. If the festival could be made a permanent annual feat-Indiana in an educational and artistic sense as the monument now going up in the Circle, the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars.

IN REGARD TO DEFICITS.

A portion of the Democratic press i undertaking to persuade the country that there will be a deficit in the treasury, instead of a surplus, early in the fiscal year which begins next July, is not before. They assume that such thing is unheard of in the history of the country, and would mean the bankruptcy of the federal government. While there is no danger of a deficit, or that the government cannot meet all its current obligations without asking a loan beyoud the extension of a part of the maturing four-and-a-half per cents. at lower rate of interest, it may be well to correct the Democratic impression that there has never been a deficit in the treasury-a period during which the current revenues were less than the current expenditures in seasons of absolute peace. As a matter of fact, there have been several such periods. One of these was during the administration of Martin Van Buren, during only one year It is well to have this distinction of which were the receipts equal to the clearly understood, and to secure such | expenditures, as the following figures

Expenditure Receipts. 1837......324,954,153 \$37,243,49 1838..... 23,302,562 33,865,05 26,899,128 24,317,578 Totals...........\$99,079,582 \$122,325,26

This deficit continued until the protective tariff of 1842 was fully in operation, when a surplus began to appear Again, in 1858, after the Walker strictly revenue tariff had been in force a decade, another period of deficit came on because of the general decline in the volume of imports. The figures are as

Receipts. Expenditures \$74,185,270 \$46,655,366 41,509,390

66,546,643 Totals \$197,715,830 \$272,933,490 Both of these extended periods of defcit in the federal treasury were during Democratic administrations, and were the results of Democratic policy and legislation. Because of the secession of the Democratic party in the South, and the general fear in financial circles that the federal government would be destroyed, the effect of the last period of deficiency was to almost bankrupt the treasury, but the statesmanlike policy of the Republicans averted the danger and since the war, although the volume of the revenues has been reduced hundreds of millions, there has never been deficit a single year. The cry was raised several times between 1873 and 1878, but at the year's end the footing of the columns of receipts and expenditures showed a surplus. And although the last Congress reduced the revenue by at least \$60,000,000, on the basis o those of 1890, and made unusual appro priations for pensions, when the fisca year closes it will be found that Repub lican administration has not followed the old Democratic example of creating deficits. But why should the Demo crats see such calamity now in a thing which has occurred twice, once for a pe riod of six and again for a period of four years, as the result of Democratic policy and during Democratic administrations

NOT ENTITLED TO CREDENCE.

Senator-elect Peffer is the man who, just now, is given to reckless and false assertions to a greater extent than any of his associates who have been in the calamity business these many years. His speech at the People's convention has been printed in full, and is evidence of his unreliability. It is crowded with misrepresentations. In fact, there scarcely a sentence which does not assert an untruth. In that speech he asserts that the Superintendent of the Census has finally given the country the "damnsary to the presentation of the high- ing record" that "one-half of the farms of the country are under mortgage. Unless Mr. Peffer has lost his senses he must know that what he asserts is utterly false. The Superintendent of the Census has published no statement whatever as to the number of farms under mortgage. He has collected the data, and will, as soon as possible, present th figures. For Iowa and Alabama he has published statements relative to th mortgages on farms. The investigation in Iowa shows that not one-quarter, or even one-eighth, of the farms of that State are under mortgage; that 75 per cent. of the outstanding mortgages are for purchase money and to make improvements; that a large part of the remaining 25 per cent, was mortgaged to enable the men borrowing the money embark in business, and that less than per cent. of the whole amount was obtained on mortgage to enable the owners of the lands to get money to pay debts contracted to meet current expenses due to accident and misfortune. These are all the facts which the Superintendent of the Census has published, and it seems impossible that Mr. Peffer does not know it. He must know it; but whether he does or not, the fact that he makes such absurd misrepresentations should discredit him with all persons who have either intelligence or candor.

MR. MATTHEW MARSHALL, a wellknown writer on financial topics, does not accept implicitly the theory that the gold which we have recently sent and are still sending abroad will return when our crops begin to move. He thinks there is reason to fear that the efflux of gold may be indicative of a permanent condition. After calling attention to the fact that at present we have only about \$300,000,000 of gold available to maintain the par value of our entire mass of credits, he says:

Now, if we go on adding to our present mass of \$425,000,000 silver money the \$54,000,000 a year required by the act of 890. I cannot see why silver should not ultimately drive out gold, and I think I am not unreasonable in at least suspecting that the recent exports of gold to Europe may be only the beginning of a process which will continue irregularly until nothing but silver is left to us. Large crops ere and short crops abroad may retard it. but they cannot arrest it altogether.

and in the higher reach towards similar | finance that a cheaper or inferior currency always supplants and drives out a more valuable one. The natural ure it would be worth almost as much to | operation of this law under our present coinage system would be to give silver the advantage of gold and to drive the latter out of the country. It is of the utmost importance to know whether this is really taking place, and the government should spare no pains to ascertain the facts.

> WHILE the McKinley bill was under consideration great ado was made by the free-traders from the cotton States because the duty on cotton ties was increased so as to be in harmony with the duties imposed upon other like grades of iron. The duty under the old law was 35 per cent. ad valorem, which, on ties costing \$35 a ton, meant a duty of \$12.25. Under the McKinley bill the duty was changed to a specific one of \$29.12 a ton, or more than doubled. Mr. A. R. Whitney, of New York, the head of a firm representing the leading iron industries in Pennsylvania, has written a letter to the New York Press in which he states that his firm is now selling the trade, at \$1.10 per bundle, a better steel tie than was sold a year ago under the old tariff and lower duty for \$1.20. The same merchant further asserts that "there is nothing we deal in, the tariff on which was advanced by the McKinley bill, but what is lower to-day than it was before." This is the statement of an extensive wholesale dealer, and not of a theoretical free-trader.

No tin-plate worth speaking of has been made here, but there has been an advance n the prices of about 25 per cent. since the McKinley bill was passed. And this means an increased tax upon every family in the land.—New York World.

The tin-plate clause of the McKinley law will go into effect July 1, 1891-five weeks hence. If the Welsh makers have added 25 per cent. to the price of their plates it is not because of the increased duty, for the good reason that it has not been increased, but because they have a monopoly and can make the price what pleases them, as they have been doing for years, always being sure to move the prices up and down so as to make dangerous for others to engage in the industry. The fact that the makers have put up the prices 25 per cent. without cause proves that they have a monopoly, and affords another reason why the United States, which has iron, steel and tin enough of its own, and which consumes the larger part of the tin-plates now made, should establish the industry at home.

A Southern exchange calls attention to the fact that in two States in that section the law practically requires the ability on the part of the voter to read his ballot, and asks if any fault can be found with such legislation. If these laws should apply, as does the Constitution of Massachusetts and the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Maine, to those who may hereafter become citizens, and all the States have ample facilities to enable all who are to become citizens to read and write, the provision should be commended, but if such laws are applied to those who have exercised the right of suffrage and are designed specially to deprive any class of citizens of the right to vote, practically robbing them of the most valuable right which citizenship confers, it is all wrong. But right or wrong, if such laws should be passed in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut there would be no hope for a Democratic majority.

THIS system of administration in Philalelphia is of a piece with that which has prevailed in Pennsylvania for many years. Office hasnot been treated as a public trust, but as a perquisite. Infidelity to the public interest has not been a drawback to reelection or to advancement to still higher honors.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Let's see, it was about \$200,000 that State Treasurer Tate, of Kentucky, got away with, wasn't it? And his stealing had been going on during two or three

terms of office, hadn't it? ALL the world loves a lover, and there fore all the world will approve of Governor Hovey's refusal to honor a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky for the return to that State of a young woman who ran away from home and crossed the Ohioriver to marry the young man of her choice. Eloping from Kentucky to Indiana has been very common for many years past, and quite a source of revenue to some magistrates in the border towns, but so far as known this is the first time that an angry parent has ever tried to have his fugitive daughter returned under the criminal law. Even if it is true, as stated, that the young woman committed perjury in swearing that she was of marriageable age, it looks like pretty small business on the part of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to demand her return on that account. The crime, if crime it was, was a venial one. No doubt "the accusing spirit, which flew up to heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in; and the recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word and blotted it out forever." Let us hope that the Governor of Kentucky. upon reflection, will feel moved to thank the Governor of Indiana for saving him from becoming a party to the enforced separation of a young married couple still in the first quarter of their honeymoon. As for the angry father, let him remember that he was once young himself. If he will recall the feelings of his youth and follow the better impulses of his nature, instead of trying to have his runaway daughter surrendered as a fugitive from justice, he will say, as angry fathers do in the play, "Come to my arms, my children, and receive my blessing." Anyhow, he never can get that girl out of Indiana by force.

At the meeting of the Baptist Foreign Mission Society in Cincinnati the Rev. Eric Henson, a Norwegian, who has charge of the missions in the arctic regions, was introduced, and highly entertained those present with a description of the people of that country. He said his residence there had covered twenty-six years of his life, and he had converted among the Esquimaux and others over eight hundred souls. single-handed and alone. He facetiously remarked that at first they had some trouble in getting water to baptize the people. He did not say whether any of the converts died without being baptized, but if they did the question might arise whether they should be held to account for the lack of that sacrament. The Esquimau is not responsible for the fact that all the water in that region is solid. This is an ice

PRESIDENT J. S. CLARKSON, of the Nathe tax would restrict the sale of oleosensibly felt in the invigorated tone of
margarine and thus promote that of the esthetic and spiritual side of society, recognizes the well-established law of years old. He has lived in lows since he

was a boy of twelve, and he began his career in life as a compositor on the Iowa State Register, of which he is now the

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR Otherwise Now.

"Man wants but little nere below. Nor wants that little long." So sang the poet, according to his lights, For those were days of knickerbooker tights.

Proof of Faith. Watts-Do you really think old Deacon Podperry has such great faith in prayer as he pre-Potts-Yes. Haven't you noticed that he never prays for his enemies? A Safe Spot.

Yabeley-Think I'll have to change my board-

ing-house. I am getting tired of the hired girl reading all my letters and private papers. Mudge-Why don't you do as I do-put them under the bed? They may get a little dusty, but they are safe. The Inner History. Dollie Footlite-So you actuall have fought a

duel on my account? You silly boy. Count De Billete-I don't mind telling you that the fight was not on your account, at all. It was over a game of poker. But we thought your name would give tone to the affair, so to speak. Unconsidered Trifles.

"This might be called clearing the deck for action," mused the poker-player, as he sequestered all the aces. It was a Boston small boy who spelled it

The Ohio campaign is already under way. The Democratic papers have begun alluding to "Bill McKinley." A Cincinnati minister says that base-ball "the highest form of gymnastic exercise," entirely overlooking, in a figurative sense, the

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

parachute artist.

THE Duke of Argyle's youngest daughter will marry a Lancashire cotton spinner named Emmott, a Quaker and wealthy. JUDGE SCHOFIELD, of the Court Claims, is now eligible for retirement on pay, and no less than eight applicants for appointment in his place have filed papers with the President.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT, the French author, is a man of forty, a cynic and a hypochondrisc. In manner he is eccentric and brusque even toward women. In his literary work he is a prodigy of industry. JOHN LOUDON MACADAM, the inventor of the road that bears his name, labored for years to perfect his idea, and although the English Parliament voted him \$30,000 it hardly covered his outlay. "His monument is the roads of England."

MRS. ANNIE BESANT does not like to talk to people after her lectures, so her intimade friends say. It is not that her evening's task has been such an arduous one, but because it is the last of many labors that she has carried on during the day, and she is ready to go home and go to bed GOVERNOR TILLMAN, of South Carolina, who is a Presbyterian of the old-fashioned sort, was very active in the ousting of W. J. Alexander from the chair of ogic in the State University. Prof. Alexander is a Unitarian of modern build, and was logician enough to believe that relig-

ion and logic often mix together. DAVID BLALOCK, of Decatur, Ill., writes to say: "I claim to be the only living son a revolutionary soldier. My father, John Blalock, enlisted as a private in the revolutionary war, and was mustered out as a lieutenant, serving seven years. It there is any other son of a revolutionary soldier living I would be pleased to have

CHRISTINE NILSSON entertained at dinner, not long ago, the two divas, Patti and Albani, and the three queens of song were attired in the sumptuous simplicity of the Valois or Tudor period. They hummed a few snatches of songs together, as they did long ago, before titles troubled them, and were charmingly sweet to each other, but

they did not appear together in public. THE failure of Prince Bismarck to appear at the funeral of the late Count Von Moltke was generally supposed to be due to the desire of the ex-Chancellor to avoid meeting the Emperor. To the surprise of many people, however, the Hamburger Nachrichten, Bismarck's organ, announced a few days ago that the Prince received no invitation to attend the obsequies of his friend. Invitations were sent, however, to many officers of the army.

BISHOP BROOKS, to the Students' Aid 30ciety of Wellesley: "A man can erect n better monument to his memory than to know that he has put into some young life the wherewithal to better his or her condition. America cannot afford to have her people uneducated, and every boy or girl orn into our American life 18, according to the statutes of the government, entitled to receive the highest possible education that the country can afford."

It is related of Disraeli, in a new book that although he was deeply attached to his wife some of his most cynical sayings had reference to marriage in general. Coming away from a marriage, on one occasion. always depresses me. After a funeral I am cheerful. I feel that one has got rid of some one." Disraeli held the theory that no man was regular in his attendance in the House of Commons until he was mar-

MRS. ELLEN MITCHELL, the first woman nominated to a seat in the Chicago Board of Education, sums up her experience in this: "I am particularly pleased to notice that the question of university extension is rapidly coming to the front. The greatest possibilities in the way of securing educational advantages should be placed with in the reach of the poor, for it was never so true as it is to-day that knowledge is power, and the safest place. I think, for power to rest is in the hands of the people. MISS ELLEN TERRY tried a curious experiment when Charles Reade's play, "Nancy Oldfield," was produced last week in London, at the Lyceum Theater. She was unfamiliar with her part-a delinquency for which insufficiency of rehearsals is offered as an excuse, though it is rather a weak one for an experienced actess-and therefore she had it written out on small bits of paper, which were disposed on sofas, chairs, tables or wherever the 'business" of the moment took her. The critics declared that she did not know her ines any too well, but Miss Terry carried brough the dangerous trick too cleverly to SAYS Edmund Russell, who is teaching

lead them to suspect the truth. good manners, form, Delsarte and other foreign accomplishments in Chicago: "The Boston girl is too outlandishly asthetic in her sweep; the New York girl is too uppish in her form of recognition. The New York young lady says of her friend in Boston that the latter makes herself absurd by mentalizing her bow, while the Boston maiden thus describes the method of her New York acquaintance: 'Why, my dear, do not like your bow. It is too suggestive of smartness, of imperiousness. You open your eyes and your mouth and tip your head back and keep it there while you count four hundred; then you nod like a

THESE theological disputes Still keep us shaking in our boots; Its hard to tell just how were to be saved To the faith they give a chuffl And all our old beliefs they ruffle Till we hardly wonder folks are so depraved. -New York Recorder. A CURIOUS AGE.

We live in a singular age, it is clear, And the end may not be far away, For everywhere politics steps to the rear, And theology stars it to-day. -New York Press.

A NEW DEAL. "Martha, turn the horses out, And put away the plow;
I've joined the politicians' rout—
I'm playin' statesman now;

In every state shall be unfur!'d The banner of our class-We'll teach a base, designing world.

Thousands of People Delighted at Two Superb Concerts of the May Festival.

The Matinee with Its Beethoven Symphony Charming Singing of Mme. Poole and Orchestral Numbers a Rich Performance.

Renewal in Evening of the Artistic and Popular Success of the First Concert.

Verdi's "Requiem" Rendered with the Finis Expected of Chorus and Orchestra-The Composers and Their Works.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH. A Large Audience Enthusiastic Over Sc

ists and Orchestra Last night scored a second triumph what is evidently destined to be an un interruped series of musical victories Indianapolis people are quick to learn, an they have already discovered that at musical performance promptness is cardinal virtue. For this instruction they are partly indebted to Mr. Theodore Thomas. The severe rebuke that he gave to some choristers on Tuesday night evidently had its effect, for last night they were all prompt and the audience was practically seated before Professor Barus called the orchestra to order by a tap of the baton. The appearance of "Papa Barus." as the chorus affectionately call him, was greeted with hearty applause from the stage and audience.

It the audience of last night was no quite as large as that of Tuesday night the difference was hardly perceptible. The difference of a few hundred people, more or less, is scarcely noticeable in Tomlinson Hall, which, by the way, is highly praised of Mr. Fischer making the supplication by the leading singers for its symmetrical proportions and fine acoustic properties. It takes a great voice to fill it, and there is many a good singer who cannot do it. Among the five soloists who are now singing here there is a noticeable difference in this regard. Mr. Fischer's great bass voice, which rolls out of his lungs with immense force and volume, easily fills all parts of the hall, even with the orchestra playing and the chorus in full voice. Miss Juch's splendid organ and admirable method enable her to flood the entire auditorium with music. Mme. Poole's voice, though very rich, is of a different quality and not so penetrating. Mr. Lavin is not able to fill the hall, as, indeed, but few tenors could do. His voice is sweet, but not strong. The acoustic properties of the hall invite the best efforts of the singer and if he or she fail to fill it it is because the hall is too big for the voice. One of the most impressive features of

humanity are always impressive, and when five thousand people, in gay attire and with beaming faces, are brought together under one roof, there is a good deal of spectacular effect. When music, with its voluptuous swell, descends on so vast an audience, the personal magnetism seems to become con-tagious, and the whole impression is really picturesque. Last night there was closer sympathy between audience and artists than there was on the opening night. After two concerts there was something of the feeling of established acquaintance nd while the players and singers may not have done any better, for presumably they always do their best, the audience was more sympathetic and responsive. Perhaps, also, this was partly due to the fact that the previous performances had developed a great deal of latent musical enthusiasm.)ne sturdy citizen, never suspected of harboring such an emotion, evinced this feeling by inhaling a deep breath and saying: "It's simply magnificent, and I'm check full of music." That seemed to be the con-dition of the audience last night. Besides the programme and the appreci

the festival is the audience itself, includ-

ing the orchestra and chorus. Masses of

stive audiences, both of which are exceed ingly creditable to the musical culture of the community, the chorus is doing great credit to itself and to the city. master such works as this chorus has and to interpret them intelligently and effectively requires first-rate musical ability. good voices and hard work. All of the sooists speak very highly of the chorus, and Indianapolis has every reason to feel proud of it. It is noticeable that the audiences at this festival are thoroughly representative. They are not society audiences in the ordinary sense, though nearly all of society are represented. evidently go to listen to and oy the music, and for no other purpose. Among them are seen many prominent with their wives and families, and a large proportion of those who do not patronize public entertainments. Que of the front seats last night was occupied by an elderly man, evidently a German, who, with the aid of a large ear-trumpet, took in every note of the music. Miss Howe occupied a front seat in the gallery, with a party of friends, and was liberal in her pplause of the striking features of performance. When the soloists took their places they were greeted with hearty applause from the audience and chorus, and it was plain to see that the audience was there for enjoyment.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

The Matinee and Evening Programmes as Observed by a Musician. A matinee concert never presents so attractive an ensemble as that of an evening, for the audiences are not so large, the chorus is not in position, and the light of day and vacant chairs have not the inspiration which a crowded house of life and color gives. was a large and ciative audience yesterday afternoon, and the most exacting critic could find nothing in the programme to pass over without praise. The beautiful C-minor symphony was delightfully given, from the sprightly allegro through andante, with its dignified movement, to the final allegro, in which the bass viols distinguished themselves. Max Bendix's Beethoven concerto was to many attractive number in the programme, and he, with his wonderful bowing, managed to draw the purest of tones out of his There is an exquisite part of this concerto in which the wood instruments hold a sustained tone, forming a background for the violin melody, and this, with the extremely difficult finale of single notes and frequent double notes in quick succession, won deserved applause. The curiosity about the "Antony

and Cleopatra" overture was satisfied Perhaps it suffered a little. did after two Beethoven numbers, and followed soon after by Wagper's music. It has, however, some charming movements, the voluptuous music of the violins, accompanied by the harp, being especially enchanting. This was varied by the more martial music of the last part The stirring, thrilling music of Chopin's popular "Funeral March" was arranged by heodore Thomas, and the trio, with Max Bendix playing the violin, accompanied by harp and oboe, was exceedingly good. Weber's "Invitation to the Dance." which came next, is about the only real waltz in all of the five programmes, and the waltz in this is quite disguised in parts. It seems to be a favorite with audiences, or leaders wouldn't

In the "Waldweben" the andience didn't seem to hear the rustlings and murmurings of the wind until they began to assume cyclonic tendencies. Those who cared to listen to the first

the pianissimo passages to so soft and delicate a tone that even the change from silence to sound is scarce preceptible unless one listens intently for it. The charming "Waldweben" was followed by the clamorous "Rideof the Valkries." This is an animating number-the horns blaring out in the most terrific way - the cymbals clashing and the hilarious piccolo playing

out in the most riotous manner. The musicians seemed to thoroughly enjoy playing it, and it was a splendid number with which to close the performance.

Madame Clara Poole may hereafter rely upon a warm reception from Indianapolis audiences, for her charming manners and sweet voice have won a place for her. Her fine vocalization in the "Stabat Mater" was repeated in her two numbers at the matinee. Both were operatic selections. The first, "Come far So Bright," from Gluck's "Semirami" and the second the brilliant "Love is Like a Bird," from "Carmen," in which the orchestra fully shared in the melody. They were so well and so pleasingly rendered that the audience continued its vociferous applicate until the Madame returned once more to the platform, when a portion of the "Carmen" song was repeated. In a programme of instrumental music the song was a delightful

VERDI'S REQUIEM.

Verdi's "Requiem" opened the second

evening's entertainment. The "Requiem" and "Kyrie," with the solemn movement, were excellently given, the basses doing fine work. The close of the "Kyrie" was supplemented by the quartet of soloists, and in this Emma Juch's voice caused renewed pleasure, while Mr. Fischer's added volume of richest quality. In the first chorus the diminuendoes and crescendoes were beautifully rendered, and the second opened with magnificent orchestration, in which the thrilling chorus joined with fiery and vigorons attack. This was an exceedingly hard thing to sing, and the force was kept up throughout, the strength of breath, as well as able leadership. being there to carry the voices through successfully and satisfactorily to the audience. But in No. 3 Mr. Fischer's bass solo was all too short to please his many admirers who have so little opportunity to hear him. Mme. Clara Poole sang with spirited and dramatic finish, her lower tones being full and rich. The trio, with Miss Juch, Mr.e. Poole and Mr. Lavin, was pertectly given, Miss Juch's voice in the finale being a glorious burst of song. The chorus and usrtet. "King Tremendous, Judge Allthe reserve power of the voices being being softer voice attaining better advantage. Confounding," with fire and intensity, one but a great voice can sing steadily onder and louder such long-sustained notes against a heavy accompaniment. In the quartet of the last chorus a change of key by the voices was specially fine and wel sung. The syncopated time in the quartet was very effective as sung by Miss Juch. These heavy choruses in the "Requiem" are extremely difficult, and the work of Prof. Barus and the chorus deserves the greatest credit. Although the soloists are trained singers the duets, trios and quartets have hard work in them, and the soloists must have given them much of their time since their arriva

The second part of the programme was grateful change from the solemn dirge of he first, and the two movements of Schubert's exceedingly sweet and tunesymphony were given with a of shading that can expected in Theodore Thomas's orchestra. The Song of the Rhine Daughters" was followed by Wagner's "Funeral March." The solemn and majestic movement of this march, with its wonderful harmonies closed the orchestral numbers. The de-lightful chorns by Mendelssohn, intro-duced by Mr. Lavin in a tenor solo, was given in a fresh and animated manner.

The Singers.

In some respects the singers were at better advantage in the "Stabat Mater." for the orchestration was not so forte during the solos as last night, but Mr. Lavin's voice filled the hall and made a much better effect than the first evening. Its sweet, sympathetic quality is peculiarly fitted to the religious centiment of the "Requiem Miss Juch was magnificent. Her operatio experience and true musicianly feeling lent to the composition all the dramatic fervor which the words inspire, and the impres-sion made was one of deep feeling, so much so that after the rendition of several solo parts there was absolute silence. The richess, power and sweetness of her voice in other music would have provoked rapturous applause, but the sentiment of the "Reuiem" would not permit it.

Mme. Poole had some fine portions, nota bly the "Liber Scriptus" and the "Lacry-mosa," and in the duet with Miss Juch 'Kindly Jesus, Recollect Me." The latter is finely written, and was an admirably-exe cuted portion. The singers were obliged to bows everal times in response to the great applause. The quartet and chorus. Tremendæ Majestatis," is a strong remind er of the "Inflammatus," and in it Miss Juch accomplishes the same thrilling effect with her voice-clear and full above the whole chorus and orchestra. Mr. Lavin's las

solo was beautifully sung, and well merited the applause accorded it. Mr. Fischer repeated his triumphs of last year in his rendition of the bass solos of the "Requiem." The great, round, deep, full tones leave nothing to be desired for complement to the other three voices and

Miss Juch was the solo artist last night. and she simply surpassed herself. She never sang so well. The aris from "Der 'rieschutz" was substituted for the programme number, and she gave it a superb endition-tender and sympathetic or triumphant in sentiment, each phase and each phrase being complete. The wildest dem-enstrations of delight were manifested at close of the final notes. Handshouts and braves made the hall resound with their forceful manifestations of approval, and repeatedly she was recalled. At last the fair soprano returned to the platform and sang Gounod's "Ave Maria." The harp accompaniment by Miss Anna Winch, began its centle repetition of apeggios, sweetly modulated, and then the violin, played by Mr. Sendix, joined the harp. Then came the oice. No prayer could be more beautiful than this composition. It expresses allthe supplication, the trust and devotion: and the expression given by Miss Juch completed a selection that can never b forgotten by any one who heard it.

COMPOSERS ON THE PROGRAMME. mething About the Geniuses Who Wrote

for Musical Art.

The compositions of Beethoven, the greatest of musical geniuses, occupied a large part of the programme of the matinee yesterday. Beethoven is to music, to a great extent, what Shakspeare is to poetry and the drama. Oliver Wendell Holmes says. in his poem "The Voiceless," "Alas for those who never sing, but die with all their

music in them." Beethoven spoke for the voiceless. His wonderful compositions, in their varied spirit, touched all phases of human emotion, and those who heard them wondered why they themselves had not spoken them. On this point Dannreuther's comment is not inappropriate: "Beethoven," said he, "speaks a language no one has ever spoken before, and treats of things no one has ever dreamed before. Yet it seems as though he was speaking of matters long familiar in one's mother tongue; as though he touched upon emotions one had lived in some former existence." Beethoven was born at Bonn, 1770, and if

the numerous anecdotes given of him by his contemporaries are to be believed, his sensitiveness was extreme, his temper peculiarly rough and ungovernable, and when it set tongue going, which it usually that could not be called polite. It is recorded, in illustration of this latter characteristic, that while playing upon the piano at the house of a noble patron a oung man and young woman in a distant part of the room persisted in talking. Unable to suppress his wrath the great master left the instrument, exclaiming "I play no longer for such hogs. part were disappointed on account of the He was not a person to take a joke, talking. Mr. Thomas has a way of shading though not averse to making them at the